

ABSTRACT

A cardiovascular stent including a generally tubular body and a synthetic valve capable of moving from a first open position to a second closed position wherein, in use, the stent is located between a first compartment and a second compartment and movement of blood in one direction causes the valve to move to an open position and movement of blood in a second opposite direction causes the valve to move to a closed position. In particular, a stent is provided to connect the left ventricle of the heart to a coronary artery which allows blood to flow through the stent from the left ventricle of the heart into a coronary artery, but minimizes reflux of blood from the coronary artery to the left ventricle of the heart.